





Titusville Morning Herald

Monday, May 1, 1871.

The Great Question of Immigration.

We suppose the United States is the only great nation into which the tide of immigration flows with uninterrupted and increasing volume. It argues ill for the social and political condition of a country, where born on its soil, and with all the traditions and associations of a lifetime to root them to their birthplace, nevertheless exile themselves, not only voluntarily, but with alacrity. The old European and feudal idea is no more made for the State is by no means so natural and agreeable to the instincts of the human mind as the common humanity, as the American nation, that the State is subservient to the interests of the citizens. Immigration seems to be taking in new and various features. The Celtic and the Teutonic elements have hitherto predominated, but more lately the loins of the North, the prolific Scandinavian mother, the Latin race of the South of Europe, and the still more mysterious and more Germanic Mongolian tribes are seized with the same adventurous spirit of emigration and are crowding our shores and the far extended Atlantic and Pacific seaboard like ocean waves. The native American element is no longer in the ascendancy in our large cities, and these fresh populations are giving a new, peculiar and indelible impress to the politics, the morals, the social ideas of the universal American life. They are relaxing Puritanism, and the fastidiousness of the old New England is adding to the intellectual and moral forces of our people, and by an infusion of a vast producing class, increasing beyond computation the material wealth and resources of the United States. Casts, religion, law, will all present new problems, growing out of the heterogeneous and miscellaneous populations comprising our vast social and political organization, and we shall have to trim and keep burning all the great lights of past historical experience and example to save ourselves from confusion and rivalries leading to oppression, disorders and conflicts. A statesman or intelligent citizen who would read the signs of the times, can study with interest and profit the late special report on immigration, issued from the Bureau of Statistics. Its facts and speculations are full of interest. It seems that prior to the year 1830 no official records were kept of the influx of foreign population to this country, but it is estimated that between 1776 and 1830 an aggregate of 250,000 immigrants had been admitted to the United States. The aggregate number of immigrants who arrived between October 1, 1819, and December 31, 1870, is 7,503,593; and if the 350,000 estimated as arriving previous to the first named date be included, the total number of aliens who have been permanently added to our population by direct immigration, since the formation of the government, will reach 7,853,593. More than one-half of these have come from the United Kingdom and its colonies, the German element embracing two-thirds of the remainder. The Southern States, as we are now taking the lead of all others, and they are of special value, being at once an industrial and an intelligent people, a large proportion settling in rural districts and developing the agricultural resources of the West and South, while the remainder, consisting largely of artisans and skilled workmen, find profitable employment in the cities and manufacturing towns. The Chinese have formed only about four per cent. of our total immigration. The Latin race, with Scandinavians also contributed but a small number, but there is reason to look for an increased influx of the former, as a consequence of the wreck and ruin in France, wrought by the recent war. The report contains valuable data from Mr. Kapp, one of the Commissioners of Emigration of New York. In estimating the value of immigration, Mr. Kapp lays down the rule that an "emigrant is worth just as much to this country as it costs to produce a native son, laborer or skilled workman." The cost of an American farmer or a skilled laborer for the first fifteen years of his life is estimated at about \$1,500, and that of a female of the same age about \$750. Assuming, then, the immigrants to be half males and half females, the average personal value of each to the country is equal to \$1,250, by earning in the course of all above this sum, which includes five-sixths of the whole number. The cash capital brought with each immigrant for an average is about \$88, which, being added to the previous average, gives \$1,338 per head as the value of each one to the country above fifteen years of age. It is estimated that the increment to national wealth from immigration exceeds \$2,433,880,800. The report says truly, that "it is impossible to make an estimate of the value of the value to the country of those foreign-born citizens who brought their educated minds, their cultivated tastes, their skill in the arts, and their inventive genius. In almost every walk of life their influence has been felt. Alike in the fearful ordeal of war and in the pursuits of peace, in our legislative halls, and in the various learned professions, the adopted sons of America have attained eminence. Besides containing important and necessary information, the report is a leading on the subject of the return of immigrants, and the localities to which they are chiefly attracted.

BY TELEGRAPH

Associated Press Reports.

By the Western Union Line

**Foreign News.**  
**Versailles, April 28.**—Evening. MacMahon went to Reims to-day and returned to-night. Fort Lissac is now in the hands of the Versailles batteries. An attack upon the fort is imminent.  
**Paris, April 28.**—There has been heavy firing along the west of the city. The Versailles are attacking all points simultaneously. The erection of barricades in the interior of the city has been hastened. The Commune has made a requisition for 2,000,000 francs upon railway companies. Provisions are scarce and prices are rising.  
**Berlin, April 27.**—Evening. The Emperor has ordered the arrest of all members of the Commune. The Emperor has ordered the arrest of all members of the Commune. The Emperor has ordered the arrest of all members of the Commune.  
**London, April 28.**—The Times special states that at day-break yesterday the insurgents attacked Les Maitineux, Pierre, Clamart and Châtillon, but were repulsed.  
**The News' Paris special states:** The Ministry of War accuse Thiers of using Prussian guns and material.  
**It is possible that** along the Central Commission will attempt to arrest all members of the Commune.  
**The Telegraph's special says:** It is expected that Fort Lissac will be stormed to-night. All communication between Paris and the Departments will probably be stopped. The railway companies are refusing to pay Commune the money demanded of them.  
**London, April 29.**—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Cowper Temple moved a resolution, in which he declared that the Government had no right to send troops to the aid of the Emperor. The motion was opposed by Lord and Gladstone, because the property belonged to the crown, and not to the public. Harcourt argued that the public are owners of ground not public. Upon division there was a majority of 101 against the government.  
**The steamships Cuba and Pennsylvania** touched at Queenstown. The Wyoming is at Liverpool.  
**Versailles, April 29.**—The southern forts were bombarded furiously all day yesterday. The night passed in quiet. The strength of the National is decreasing rapidly from the incessant fire and the fatigue to which they are subjected. The French says the troops of the Commune do not now exceed 35,000.  
**Hayre, April 29.**—A fresh convey of French prisoners from Germany has arrived at Chicago.  
**The Versailles Government** has ordered that the provisioning of Paris, by way of the Seine, will be entirely stopped. To-day being the occasion of the municipal elections at Hayre, workmen here, partisans of the Paris Commune, have issued a revolutionary address. No disturbances have yet occurred.  
**Paris, April 29.**—This morning the cannonading ceased along the whole line. The southern forts are in an indefensible condition, and it is believed will soon be untenable. The forts under the orders of the Commune will be blown up in case the troops are obliged to abandon them. Earthworks have been constructed to replace them. The Northern Railway has paid 300,000 francs, and the Lyons Railroad 699,000 francs, demanded by the Commune. Other lines have also paid the sums assessed upon them, excepting the Western Railway, which is stated, will be secured by the Government.  
**A decree issued by General Cluseret** divides the army of the Commune into two corps, one for the external and the other for the internal defense of Paris. General Dombrowski commands the external army, and General Lucie the internal. Another decree of General Cluseret argues that the officers of the National Guard be furnished with regular commissions.  
**Brussels, April 29.**—Difficulties have arisen in the Peace Congress on the subject of contributions and requisitions made in France since the end of the armistice.  
**The Lower House of Austria** has ratified the naturalization treaty with the United States. The Hungarian Diet has not yet taken action upon the subject.  
**Paris, April 29.**—At the sitting of the Commune yesterday, there was something offensive in asking Europe to recognize the belligerents of Paris—it was puerile to ask for what they had already. The Commune waged war irreconcilably. No explosive bullets were used and there was no bombardment of places filled with women and children. These violations of the usages of civilized warfare were charged upon the army of Versailles. In Versailles, the prisoners taken by the national guard of Paris, who had been found and wrongfully shot, had been found and wrongfully shot, had been found and wrongfully shot.  
**The misunderstanding with the Prussians** in regard to the operation of railways has been adjusted.  
**The Commune now proposes** to confiscate the property of the Northern Railway unless it ceases running the passenger and freight trains.  
**A marine procession** half a mile in length passed through the streets to-day and planted their banner on the ramparts under a heavy fire. All judges of the order in Paris were represented. Several Maceux were wounded while on the walls. Versailles to the number of 12,000, occupy Gennevilliers. The Nationals are making preparations to abandon the southern forts. Rumors of reverse to the Nationals in other quarters are current. Batteries have been ordered to Orleans and Vaugondy gates. The inhabitants of Montreux, Flayonay, Vaugondy, and Montreux are removing from their dwellings. Fort Lissac has not yet been abandoned.  
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**Three delegates from the Maceux** fraternity of Paris came into the line opposite the Versailles batteries. They were received by the commanding officers and conducted to the place.  
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restoration of order within the city over which it had usurped control.  
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**Paris, Sunday Evening.**—There was a sharp engagement Saturday night at Les Maitineux, in which the Versailles were repulsed with a loss of twenty-nine men made prisoners, but in the meanwhile a column of the enemy advanced on the Clamart railway station and occupied houses two hundred yards from the outposts of the Ins. The fort was a wreck, Châtillon broken in, embankments demolished, thirty of its sixty guns dismantled, and the ammunition for mitrailleurs exhausted. The garrison became panic stricken, the guns, and this morning being daylight the entire garrison abandoned the forts. Its commander, General Negrey, has arrived in the city. General Cluseret, who went to the front at the first news of defection of the troops, returned at noon to-day, having failed to stop the panic. He has sent out fresh troops, among them the Avengers of Paris, to reoccupy the work, and a fight is now in progress in the suburbs.  
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J. W. ABBOTT, Cashier.

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## Titusville Morning Herald.

Monday, May 1, 1871.

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## Union City.

Our reporter visited Union City on Friday, and learned some very important facts connected with that place and its business interests.

Union City, as our readers are aware, is the terminus of the Union &amp; Titusville Railroad, and where the latter forms a junction with the Atlantic &amp; Great Western Railroad. The Philadelphia &amp; Erie Railroad also runs through the city. The business of this place is principally of a manufacturing character, and it possesses first-class water power privileges. There are four mills, saw mills, tanneries and an extensive barrel factory and shovel-handle manufactory. The city is very pleasantly located, is blessed with one of the best harbors in Western Pennsylvania, viz: the Johnstown Harbor, kept by Mr. H. W. Mabb, and a first-class bank called the Commercial Savings Bank, in honor of the Commercial Brothers, who built the Union &amp; Titusville Railroad.

There is at present some excitement in the place, caused by a difference of opinion as to where the new depot of the Union &amp; Titusville and Atlantic &amp; Great Western Railroads is to be located. At a public meeting of the citizens, on Tuesday last, a vote was taken to determine the wish of the people, and it was decided by a two-thirds vote that it was their desire the new depot should be erected on or near the spot where the old one now stands. This seems to be the wish also of the stockholders of the Atlantic &amp; Great Western road, but the managers of the Erie road, who have the controlling power in the Atlantic &amp; Great Western, wish to build the depot at the junction of the latter road with the Union &amp; Titusville, which is about half a mile east of the present depot. The citizens of Union City present several objections to the latter place. One objection is that the depot now used is nearer the business center of the town, and that the lots around it were sold at a high figure with that understanding, and buildings have been erected thereon. Another objection to the plan of removal is that on one side of the track at the junction is located the cemetery, which was laid out some years ago at a great expense, and therefore there will be no room on that side for building, and it is their wish that the chambers of their dead friends may remain sacred from the noise and bustle which must necessarily surround a passenger depot. On the other side of the track there is a swamp which extends from the Atlantic &amp; Great Western to the Philadelphia &amp; Erie roads, and if the proposed plan is put in execution, it will necessitate the filling in and grading of another road from the depot through the swamp to the center of the city, besides building another bridge over French creek, all of which would cost the borough about \$15,000, besides detracting much from the removal of the depot to so great a distance from the heart of the city.

Mr. W. H. Abbott, the President of the Union &amp; Titusville Railroad, has expressed his desire to please the citizens, and if it was their wish that the depot should remain where it is, he would aid them toward that end. However, the matter of the Atlantic and Great Western road by the Erie is now in litigation, and it is stated, should the former win their suit the depot will not be removed.

Union City is a busy, wide-awake place, and its business men possess great energy, and a goodly amount of Yankee "go-ahead-iveness," and we should be sorry to hear of any thing which would in any way detract from its worth and progress. A project is now on foot to build an avenue house there, and excavations have already commenced for the cellar.

Among other good things Union City has, is an object lesson in the history of the city, which is a lively little sheet, and has troops of friends. Long may it live.

It is the intention of the management of the Union and Titusville road to run a passenger train this week, connecting with the Atlantic and Great Western road, so there will be no time lost by waiting over at Union.

## Varieties.

—Now that the operatic entertainments are concluded the next musical sensation will be the San Francisco Minstrels, Monday and Tuesday evenings.

—The vacation of the Soldiers' Orphan School has been extended to May 15th.

—There are now over 200 pupils in the public schools of Titusville. All the rooms of both the school buildings are crowded, and there is already some talk of erecting a new school house on the south side of Oil Creek.

—A correspondent at Riceville has sent us an interesting sketch of the pioneer history of that borough, which will appear to-morrow, and we have the assurance that the sketches will be continued.

—The people of Warren county are agitating the question of erecting new court house, etc. This is probably designed to counteract the project of removing the county seat to Titusville.

—The agents of the Woodlawn Cemetery have secured subscriptions for ninety lots, but about fifty more are required to justify the commencement of the work upon the plans already described. We hope the project will not be permitted to fail for want of the requisite subscription.

—Five hundred feet of rubber hose arrived on Saturday for the fire department.

—The Col. Drake engine company are refitting their assembly chamber in a very attractive manner. The walls have been newly papered, the wood-work repainted, and new furniture will be supplied. The company have also procured a collection of pictures to decorate the walls.

—A team attached to a wagon, and belonging to Mr. Wm. Battistoni, became frightened at the cars on Franklin street, on Saturday morning, and started toward Spring street at a rapid rate. They were caught at the corner of Spring and Franklin streets before any damage had been done.

—Major Mills opens the new Exchange Hotel at Franklin, on the 20th of May.

—The gold and silver product of Colorado in 1870 amounted to \$2,500,000, whereas the petroleum product of the Pennsylvania oil region in the same year amounted to \$22,000,000.

—The introduction of petroleum has lessened the demand for whale oil to such an extent that there is now twenty per cent fewer whalers at sea than a year ago. Good for the whales, and good for the oil region.

—It is claimed that a few days ago a man placed a bit of iron on the top of a fruit can filled with preserved fruit. In a few minutes it exploded with tremendous report, smashing things generally and shaking up the neighborhood all round. The fruits have therefore concluded that iron cans are as dangerous as gunpowder or nitro-glycerine. They would make chop-torpedoes for dry holes.

—Those attending the minstrel performance to-night can see Garnier perform his wonderful feat of shooting after the minstrel performance is over.

—Go to the billiard exhibition to-night at Corinthian Hall.

—Will be at the American Hotel, in Titusville, Thursday and Friday, May 4th and 5th.

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